

Table S2. Rescue of dorsalised *spz*- embryos (*spz^{rm7}*) by a tagged version of Spätzle

Genotype	Total number of embryos observed	Number of embryos hatching	Number of lateralised embryos (some ventral structures)	Number of dorsalised embryos	Embryos hatching (%)
<i>spz^{tag}; nos-GAL4; spz^{rm7}</i>	127	56	38	33	44.094
<i>spz^{tag}; spz^{rm7}</i>	185	0	0	185	0

Female flies of the above genotypes were mated with males and left to lay eggs on apple juice plates in cages. A number of eggs from each genotype was collected and put in fresh plates where hatching was scored. Following that, the remaining embryos that did not hatch were collected and their cuticle pattern analysed. The presence of *spz^{tag}* rescued 44% of the embryos to 1st instar larvae with another 29% (38/127) of embryos having cuticles with some ventral characteristics (lateralised). In contrast, in embryos without *spz^{tag}* expression (in the absence of the GAL4 driver) all embryos exhibited a strong dorsalised phenotype. The inability if *spz^{tag}* to rescue all embryos was probably due to the sensitivity of the system in the dose of its components (as discussed in Roth et al., 1991). In that sense using the GAL4-UAS system and not the endogenous promoters was unlikely to achieve 100% rescue. Classification of cuticular phenotypes was done according to Roth et al, 1991 and Anderson et al, 1985.